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W ANTED AND FOR SALE-Cast off Clothing, at 525 Topeka Ave.

W ANTED-All real estate agents to sell my residence at 312 Van Buren St. Elsie Rupin. Call and see me at above number.

W ANTED-You to know that the To-peka Carpet Cleaning Works have removed from 625 Van Buren to 104 E, 10th St., Natterlum Bidg. F. A. KOESTER, Mgr. Phone 642.

W ANTED-Equity in house, about six rooms; also lands, loans and collections. F. J. Brown, Mgr., 21 Columbian

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FOR RENT-ROOMS.

FOR RENT-One desirable unfurnished room, good repair. 714 Jackson. F OR RENT-Several good office rooms in the Stormont building and old St. James building. Also several small store rooms by J. S. Collins.

FOR RENT-Front room, first floor, private family; board also, 518 Quincy. FOR RENT-2 or 3 furnished or unfur-nished rooms, flat 2. Crawford Flats.

FOR RENT-HOUSES.

FOR RENT-S19 Huntoon St., 7 rooms, bath, closet, sink, electric light, 5 acres; 3½ acres close in; store, 417 Kan. Ave.; store and four rooms, 1204 E. 6th; 162 Garfield St., 6 rooms, barn, \$5; 114 Winter St., Auburndale, 6 rooms, \$5; want equity in 5 to 7-room house, F. J. Brown, Mgr., 21 Columbian Bidg.

FOR RENT-3-room residence with modroad. Inquire of First National Bank.

LOST AND FOUND.

ANTS, RENTS, SIT- | Found-Place to get your watch or Felock cleaned for 750-806 Kan. Ave.,

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If you want to sell REAL If you want to rent
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Topeka, Kansas

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS.

I OR SALE—I bed room set, lounge, chairs, carpet, stoves, baby buggy and other household goods. 634 Western Ave. FOR SALE-Black team horses, wagon and harness, cheap. J. P. Kramer, E. Seward Ave.

FO RSALE-Nice family driving horse.

FOR SALE—One 6-horse engine, 8-horse boiler and different size pullies and shaft. One scroll saw, roller top desk, also shelving with drawers. To be seen at \$33 Kansas avenue.

M ILK, cream and buttermilk promptly delivered. Fresh country butter and eggs a specialty at 121 W 6th St. 'prone 266. FOR SALE-On easy payments, best sewing machine made, the Standard E. W. Hughes, 107 E. 5th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC-Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. W. J. Sheetz, dated Feb. 6, 1897, W. J.

SECONDHAND furniture and stoves. Upholstering to order. Spacht, 422 Ave. W E want the people to know that we handle only the best secondhand furniture and stoves. Anything bought of us is strictly as represented. If you have any good furniture for sale let us figure on it. 320 Kan. Ave.

U NCLE SAMMY is still at the same old place.612 Karsas avenue. Best mainsprings, 75c; watches cleaned for 75c; clocks, 50c; crystals, 10c. Bring your old gold and silver and get cash.

NOTICE-TO WHOM IT MAY CON-CERN-Be it known that my petition is on file in the office of the probate court of Shawnee county, Kansas, asking for a permit to sell intoxicating liquors at 501 Kansas avenue, in the Fourth ward in the city of Topeka, Kansas; and the hearing of the same is set for Friday 9 a.m., February 19, 1897.

Topeka, Kan., January 19, 1897. THE Topeka Transfer Coal Co., 509 Kan, Ave., 'phone 320. Weights guaranteed. GO TO 113 West 10th for perfect hanging Paris skirts, waists, suits, tailor made and latest sleeves, Mrs. J. F. Buzzell.

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THOMAS RYAN, LAWYER, Columbian Bi'dg., Topeka, Kan.

I OST—Sunday, round gold breastpin, brilliant center. Please return to 315 M ONEY to loan on real estate and per. W. 12th St. and receive reward.

M ONEY to loan on real estate and per. W. 12th St. and receive reward.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE FEB. 10-MATINEE AT 2.



SOUSA AND HIS UNRIVALED BAND

Tenth Triumphal Tour 21,000 Miles. Ocean to Ocean. Gulf to Gulf. LIZABETH NORTHROP.....Soprano
ARTINA JOHNSTONE....Violiniste Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Sale opens Monday morning.

RAWFORD'S OPERA HOUSE Week Commencing Monday, February S. Marie Wellesley's Players,

Opening Monday in the Sensational Com-edy Drama, The Streets of New York. Popular prices, 19, 20, 30 cents. Any lady admitted free Monday night if accompanied by one paid 30c ticket.

SPECIAL. As an additional attraction a handsome ladies' or gentleman's wheel of the 1897 pattern will be given away free on Sat-

GRAND OPERA HOUSE MONDAY, FEBRUARY S.

FRANK DANIELS'

COMIC OPERA CO. In the Record-breaking Comic Opera

The Wizard of the Nile.

Same complete company of 70 artists. Same elaborate scenery and costumes as were seen during the four months' run at the Casino, New York, last season.

+Prices, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and 25c.
Seats on sale Friday at 8 a. m.

M ONEY TO LOAN-By the Shawnee Building and Loan Association, room 18 Columbus building.

M ONEY TO LOAN-Savings and Loan Association, Sixth and Kansas Ave.

J. M. BAIRD, hot air furnaces, galvan-ized and tin roofing. H. 'phone 368, 216 W. 6th.

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Missouri Pacific. TOPEKA & FT. SCOTT ACCOM., No. 285.



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FLORIDA, THE BAHAMAS, JAMAICA AND YUCATAN.

The Struggling Patriots Find Little Sympathy Among the Islands Near Cuba. Jamaica and Her Possibilities "Castles In the Sea."

[Special Correspondence.] FALMOUTH, Jamaica, Jan. 16.-Drop a plumb line due south from the promontory of Cabo Cruz, Cuba, and it will strike the harbor of this most beautiful of towns, on the north coast of Jamaica. The whole southern coast of Cuba lies open to the north of Jamaica, indenting which are such fine harbors as Port Antonio, Falmouth and Montego bay. The first is the shipping port of the Boston Fruit company, which has revolutionized the agriculture of Jamaica and made possible the building up of great fortunes in banana culture. The latter, Montego, is now the terminus of the inland railway from Kingston, the capital, and, with its glorious harbor and surrounding lands adapted to fruit and coffee growing, promises great

things for the future. The Pearl of the Antilles is almost contiguous to five bodies of land and groups of islands, in which are spoken three different languages. Directly north is Florida, with Key West distant some 90 miles; north and northeast are the Bahamas, all English speaking; south of east is Haiti, where, though the inhabitants are mostly blacks, French is the dialect spoken; south 75 miles lies Jamaica, English, and west of Cape Antonio lies Yucatan, 100 miles, where, as in Cuba, Spanish is the language now of the people there.

Cuba is isolated among its neighbors, not only owing to its foreign ownership. but to the archaic customs and fifteenth century ideas of its oppressors. Only in Haiti, that fragment of African barbarism, are the roads in worse condition and the public welfare less an object of solicitude. The United States and Jamaica offer the only asylums for the Cubar refugees and those deprived of their homes and properties through Spanish tyranny. The Bahamas are so poor that they can hardly support the miserable population that clings to their | vels.

SEIGHBORS TO CUBA. | maica. His ships were in almost a sinking condition, and so, making the best of a bad adventure, he drove them ashore, where the water soon filled them to the tops of their decks. That was before the time of Great Easterns and 10,000 ton ships, and his little caravels-not much bigger than fishing schooners-were beached with difficulty.

"Castled in the sea," as he expressed it, Columbus remained for nearly a year, until finally rescued and taken to Spain, where he died two years later. It was at this very spot that the great Christopher played that "low down" trick on the unsophisticated natives which has become historic. The native Indians could not see why they should be called upon to feed a horde of ravaging and ravishing soldiers thrown up from the sea, and so they withheld the bananas, yams and cassava upon which Columbus relied to keep him and his fellow pirates from starving. So, having an "Old Farmer's Almanac" with him and perceiving by the tables that "about this time" they might expect an eclipse of the moon, he returned to his cabin to commune with the god of storms. When he came out, he told the chief, or cacique, of the Indians that the Great Spirit was very much offended at the lack of vams and bananas, and in consequence was going to quench the light of the moon. And, sure enough, just as he ceased speaking the moon went into a cloud, and the Indians set up a howl of terror and affright, not that they cared much for moonlight strolls, etc. but they had no other light by night, gas being so high they couldn't afford it

and the electric dynamos all burned out. They came to terms just in the nick of time, for a moment after they had agreed to furnish the provisions the eclipse was over, and Columbus "saved his bacon." The Spaniards returned the favor after the manner of the times by running off a lot of the Indians to Haiti. where they sold them as slaves, and carrying away all the handsomest of the

Indian maidens. All this happened in the year 1504, but tradition has preserved a full account of the proceedings, and it was only last week that I took a salt water dip in Columbus cove, where the discoverer lived so many months in huts of straw erected over the decks of his cara-O. A. FURBER.



MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA.

scantily covered coral rocks, but in Jamaica the hot blooded Cuban finds soil and climate exactly suited to his needs. There has already begun a hegira from the southern parts of Cuba, which a cotton mill in this city. The idea of promises to swell to great proportions if | making cotton goods near the source of the rebellion continues another year, as the raw material is not new. Some

seems most likely. patriots of Cuba might find ardent sympathizers among the islands around it. water power, and these mills have been prosperous. St. Louis is the distributing But such is not the case. This island, for instance, is so thoroughly English and so entirely in the group of British commercial peoples that there is actually no sentiment favorable to the patriot Those who come here are welcomed in a way because the residents

see a new industry possible through their presence. This island has grown tobacco for many years and has produced a fairly good brand of cigars. But the art of properly curing the tobacco has never en acquired. Now that Weyler, the butcher, has actually invaded the Pinar del Rio province of Cuba and destroyed the resources of that great tobacco raising district its population, skilled in the raising and preparation of the weed, are flocking to this haven for the oppressed. They are bringing with them seed and methods of curing the "cohiba"-as the tobacco plant is calledand it will not be long before you of the United States will be receiving fragrant Havanas from Jamaica. We had the soil; we had the tropical climate. Now we have the industrious "fabricators" themselves. Look out in the very near future for "Reinas de Xaymaca," 'Conchas de Sir Henry Blake' (the governor) and "Damas de la Victoria."

As you know, the smokers of the United States consume some 200,000,000 so called Havanas, while we who have been through the island know that not over 50,000,000 real Havanas are exported to the States. At least 20 times that number are used there, or about 4,000,000,000 cigars. So it appears that somebody smokes something different from the exported article. In fact, it is extremely difficult and always was to find a good Havana cigar in the Cuban capital itself, the best of them going to London and to the European courts. Our millionaires sometimes get a few, but most of them are absorbed by his

royal highness "Tum Tum" and his ilk. In this matter of the refluent wave of immigrants from Cuba it is only history repeating itself, for this island was once a Spanish possession and was wrested from the dons by no less a personage than the bold protector, Oliver Cromwell, or rather by his admiral, Penn, about the middle of the seventeenth century. You will find here many reminders of that Spanish epoch of possession in such names as Spanish Town, near Kingston; Santa Gloria and Puerto Bueno.

In the year 1503, having cruised along

the Honduras and Cuban coasts, Colum-

bus was driven by a dreadful hurricane

full upon the same north coast of Ja-

[Special Correspondence.] St. Louis, Jan. 26.-New England

Cotton Mills West and South.

cotton manufacturers are arranging for years ago Georgia capitalists built cot-One would think that the struggling ton factories at Augusta, utilizing a fine point for most of the cotton crop of Ar kansas and Texas, and about one-half the cotton used in New England mills passes through this city. A large part of this cotton, of course, comes back to St. Louis in the form of cloth. It seems wasteful to pay freight on the cotton from St. Louis to New England and freight on the cotton cloth from New England to St. Louis when all the facilities for manufacturing cotton goods can be found here. Labor here is as cheap as in New England. It is much cheaper in Georgia, where negro hands are employed. Coal is to be had from mines just across the river, in Illinois. Local capitalists, however, have hesitated to go into the enterprise alone; but, through the Business Men's league, they have intimated a willingness to put up \$25,000 if some experienced manufacturers will put up amount. They will give also a 30 acre site. Now the manufacturers are coming here from New England to look over the ground. It is expected that the new mill will employ 1,200 men. It may cheapen cotton goods in the southwest, and possibly it will be the first of a series of elements disturbing to the industries of New England.

PERCY CORTELYOU.

Prizes For Rallway Truckmen. [Special Correspondence.] CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Wabash railroad some time ago adopted a device for encouraging its track foremen to do their best to keep the track in good condition. It offered prizes of \$35 and \$25 each to the foremen for the best and next best showing at the annual track inspection. The object of this was to prevent accidents, and the managers of the road say they have received more than the value of the prizes every year in additional protection to the company's property and to the lives of travelers and employees. The amount paid out in prizes recently was \$1,020. The points covered in the competition are drainage, policing, sidings, line and surface level, joints, ties and switches. Some English railroads offer prizes to station masters for the best kept station

The prize system usually brings a great many times the value of the in-GEORGE GRAHAM. vestment.

Marital Confidences. Mr. Elwell-Isn't it strange, but true nevertheless, that the biggest fools always marry the prettiest girls?

Mrs. Elwell-Oh, now, go on, you

fintterer!-Loudon Figuro.

CORBIN'S SUCCESSOR.

THE YOUNG MAN WHO CONTROLS THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. A Millionaire Who Is Not Afraid to Wear

Overalls and Jumper Upon Occasion-He Commenced at the Bottom to Learn Ratiroading. The carear of George D. Pratt, the young man who has virtually taken up the vast enterprises begun by the late Austin Corbin, will be watched with

much interest by people who are familiar

with the circumstances connected with the case. Mr. Pratt is a millionaire's son, but not of the type which Americans have usually seen. His father was the great Brooklyn oil magnate and philanthropist whom the Standard Oil syndicate was glad to co-operate with because it could not crush him. When the old gentleman died a few years ago, he left to three of his sons equal portions of his Standard holdings, and they took easy positions in the offices of that great

monopoly. To George D. Pratt, the fourth son, fell a large block of Long Island railroad stock. The young man might have become a second vice president or accepted some office to which little work and a big salary were attached. But he was not that sort of chap. He liked the railroad business and was ambitious to become a power among railroad men, but he did not think that was the way to go about it. So as soon as he was graduated from Amherst college, in 1893, he began at the bottom of the lad-

The first position which this ambitious young millionaire accepted was that of a cleaner and helper in the car shops. He put on blue overalls and jumper and for six months worked among the other machinists, patching up old cars and broken down locomotives and taking the gruffest orders from the foreman without a protest. Gradually he was promoted, and before the half year was out he had a fair idea of the general workings of the shop and knew something about engines.

Next he became a fireman on a locomotive and worked under the direction of one of the oldest and most experienced engineers on the road. It was not play by any means. He shoveled coal until his arms and back ached, he learned how to use a 20 foot clinker hook, he polished up the headlight reflector, and he crawled under the halted monster with a long necked oil can. When the engineer was good natured, he allowed the amateur fireman to take his seat on the right hand side of the cab and han-



GEORGE D. PRATT. dle the throttle and the reverse lever. Mr. Pratt does not pretend that he is a full fledged engineer, but he knows enough about the business so that he

could jump into the cab and run a locomotive if necessary. His next lesson in railroading he learned in the civil engineering department. As a target and rod man he tramped over every foot of the 30 mile extension to Fresh Pond, and before he left could handle a transit and compute distances with much accuracy. Then Mr. Pratt spent some months under the traffic manager and absorbed whole volumes of dry details connected with the making up of train schedules. In this way he acquired a practical if somewhat general knowledge of every department connected with the system. and when Mr. W. H. Baldwin was elected president of the road a few menths ago young Mr. Pratt was fully equipped to step into the somewhat important position of assistant to the president. This same position Mr. Pratt still holds.

The other day the announcement was made that Mr. Pratt had bought in almost all the stock held by the Corbin estate, and that he was practically the owner of the whole system. Then it was fully expected that he would have him-self elected president. But he did nothing of the sort. Mr. Baldwin, who is a railroad man of long experience and great ability, has been continued in the office, and Mr. Pratt has announced that he has no intention of becoming the president of the Long Island road.

There is little doubt, however, that it is young Mr. Pratt who is dictating the policy of the road and in whose hands rests the responsibility of carry ing out the great projects which the founder of the system had begun. Whether he will be able to do all the vast work which the late Austin Corbin had planned or not remains to be seen. If he does, he will build a great seaport out on the end of Long Island and another at Milford Haven, England, he will establish a new line of ocean steamships that will give Americans a four days' passage to Europa, and by bridging the East river and laying a tunnel around the end of Manhattan Island to Jersey City he will reduce New York from a great terminal to a mere stopping point on the journey from London to San Francisco. This is an enterprise of magnificent proportions, but Mr. Pratt is young, he has great wealth behind him, and he seems to be made of the right stuff.

S. C. Schenck. of magnificent proportions, but Mr. the right stuff.

A SCOTCH LEGEND.

In a lonely glen surrounded by lofty mountains and miles from any habitation lies a small lech, or tern, around which tradition has cast a legend of the olden time. Situated amid the Grampians, the scenery is wild and rugged, such a scene amid which the wanderer may pause and feel that the hand of man has never disturbed nature in her solitude.

Years and years ago, when the turbulent state of Scotland rendered life and property insecure, a large amount of treasure was supposed to have been thrown into the loch, there to escape detection and to await the return of peaceful times to enable it to be recovered. It had been thrown into its hiding place in the night by those who possessed it, and the secret had been solemnly sworn to on the naked blade of a dirk, an old form of highland oath, held to be binding and sacred. Time passed, and quiet times or necessity induced those who held the secret to attempt to recover the treasure. In those, primitive days appliances were limited, and the first atempt failed from inability to reach the bottom. Months were spent in the manufacture of rope from hides in hopes that the dark water would yet give up the covsted treasure it held within its inky depths By different routes in the lone hours of night the holders of the secret assembled on the shores of this highland tarn and vainly tried to reach the bettom. after fathom went down, but to no avail Again and again, with increased lengths of rope, did these midnight seekers after gold prosecute their task, but to end in disappointment. The loch yielded nothing save now the almost certain fact that it was unfathomable.

Years rolled away and no further attempts were made, since, dispirited, they agreed to abandon the hopeless toil of trying to fathom Lochan Kin Dhoan, or the bottomless loch, as they then styled it. Nor was it ever again attempted by those who first essayed it. Subsequently, however, to their last fallure an incident occurred that in that age of superstition cast around the loch the weird belief that it

was haunted. In a baronial keep lived a chief in all the rude pomp of feudal pride. His lady had died and left an only daughter, who, now grown up to womanhood, presided over the household. Her father's temper was haughty and imperious, and he ruled every one around him with stern sway. As was the custom in those days, he had ong been at enmity with a neighboring chief. But love laughs at highland pride as well as at locksmiths. His neighbor had a son, who became enamored of the maiden. But how was the fatal gulf of feudal strife to be bridged? Time went on. Stalen interviews, when by accident they met, or when her father was absent, were all that the young hearts could glean from the stern hate of both the parents, till, unable to bear the long, weary weeks that occasionally prevented their meetings, the young chieftain determined to beard the lion in his den and demand the hand of his daughter. Accompanied by an escort, he arrived before the drawbridge and demanded an interview with the chief. The interview over, the young chieftain, with a heavy heart, recrossed that drawbridge and doffed his bonnet to a fair form

on the battlements. It was some time before they again met The chief had used harsh words and harsh measures to his daughter, but "love will find out the way," and at the next meet-ing of the lovers they had arranged to elope. The strong power of woman's love nerved her for the deed. The heartless home she was about to leave seemed to palliate the act. The temporary absence

of the old chief afforded opportunity. On a dark November evening about two hours after sunset a horse bearing the young chieftain and his intended bride was wending its way with difficulty along the rugged mountain path amid the dark-ness when the sound of horses' hoofs was heard. To turn was to encounter foes behind as well as in front, if foes they as doubtless the flight of the indy had been discovered at the castle. Besides the nature of the ground and darkness rendered flight hopeless. To move a little to the side and quietly await the chance of being passed in the darkness was all that now remained to the youthful lovers. The night had hitherto been dark, but still. The wind was now sweeping over the bleak moor and hurrying the black clouds across the sky with increasing violence. The young chief felt the fair hand that held his girdle tighten as the sound of the horses' hoofs was heard, but no scream, no signs of fear. All had as yet gone well, when a gleam of moonlight lit up the scene and revealed a party of horsemen scarce 30 yards distant. There was no time for de-liberation. The young chieftain dashed his spurs to his horse, and with a bound the noble animal was crossing the now moonlit moor at full speed, botly pursued

moonlit moor at full speed, bothy pursued by the chief and his party. "Capture, but don't fire!" was the brief command.

At first the lovers outstripped their pursuers. But the double burden began to tell on the young chieftain's horse, and the distance between lessened. The chief was gaining on them at every stride, and the pale moon still shone on the scene. Suddenly, as if the earth had opened at their feet, over the precipice that overlangs the Lochan Kin Dhoane, leaped the horse and his riders. An exclamation of horror, a wild yell of agony from the chief as he beheld this fatal leap. A dull, heavy splash in the deep, dark water beneath was all that responded. From that hour it was

shunned as a fatal spot.

The story of the treasure had been handed down from father to son, and a party of stout hearts again resolved to brave the dangers that surrounded the scene of the hidden gold. A night was fixed. But scarce had the task begun ere an arm and hand, holding a naked dirk, is said to have risen from the water and an unearthly voice to have ejaculated, "Forbear!"-Ex-

change.

Doctors Who Can't Cure. A new class of doctors has sprung up. This consists of specialists of every disease known who can't cure any one of them. These men are employed by railway or insurance companies to prove whether people who come to them and assert that they are Ill are shamming.

Thus, if a man seeks an audience with the manager of a railway company and claims damages for a paralyzed arm brought about by an accident, he will be handed over to the specialist. If the symptoms do not appear to be genuine, a drops of weak sulphuric acid will easily and effectively decide the matter.

A large number of people apply for ad-mission to the hospitals who are suffering

merely from imaginary diseases. These consider that the inconveniences of hospital